

FARMERS' FREE LIST UP

Democrats Get Down to Business After Wrangle Over Patronage.

HOUSE TO DEBATE IT TO-DAY

On Plea That Democratic Members Need the Money Mileage Bill Is Allowed to Stand.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 24.—After the Democrats had wrangled for more than three hours over the clerical help wanted by the committee that is to conduct the investigations of the federal departments, Representative Underhill called up in the House last night the Farmers' Free List bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

General debate on the bill, which places more than one hundred articles used by the farmer on the free list, will begin to-morrow. There already are so many requests for time that the House leaders believe the debate will last during the entire week. No definite date was set for its termination.

The measure is expected to pass the House by a majority almost as large as that given the President's Canadian reciprocity measure. The solid Democratic and more than thirty insurgents from the agricultural Middle West favor it. The bill will be stubbornly fought by those Republicans who believe in the policy of protection.

The Democrats, aided by a few Republicans, spent nearly all of the day in wrangle over the question of supplying clerical help for the various committees on expenditures in the various departments. No Democrat seemed to know just exactly what was wanted and Representative Fitzgerald, with a show of impatience, finally moved to knock out the entire section, sending it back to the Committee on Accounts.

That committee had brought in a resolution providing for nine session clerks at \$2 a month each. Representative Garner moved to amend by providing fifteen clerks at \$25 a month each. Representative Sherley wanted only nine clerks, at \$12 a month each. Members of the Committee on Accounts seemed to have no definite programme. The Fitzgerald motion carried, and the committee are still without clerks and cannot begin the era of investigation until an agreement is reached.

The House passed a resolution making immediately available the mileage allowance of the various members, which aggregated \$148,000. Representative Cox of Indiana, remembering that the Democrats had said a great deal about economy, could not be headed off until he had presented an amendment to reduce the mileage. Mr. Cox suggested that 19 cents a mile en route to Washington and 8 cents a mile returning home was sufficient to reward a member and his family to and from the capital.

"Why do you agitate this question now when we need the money so badly?" interrupted Representative Garrett, of Tennessee. "Bring it up next session."

Representative Fitzgerald made a point of order against the Cox amendment on the ground that the mileage had been appropriated for in the last Congress and the law could not be changed now. The point of order was upheld, and having shown himself a Democratic watchdog of the Treasury, Mr. Cox contentedly took his seat.

After the House passes the Free List bill, the Ways and Means Committee will take up the textile schedules, concerning the revision of which the Democrats are badly split up. There is expected to materialize within the first real clash between the free traders and those who believe in various degrees of protection.

MAY HALT WORK FOR PRESENT

E. H. Gary Sees Danger in Enactment of Free List Bill.

Baltimore, April 24.—E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in a dispatch to-day to "The Manufacturers' Record," referring to the report from Birmingham that orders had been given to stop work on the plant of the American Steel and Wire Company because of the tariff discussion, says:

Some of the work contemplated probably will not be undertaken at present. As to the work in process, I have no objection to its being continued. I suppose the free list bill, if it becomes a law, may materially affect the Birmingham district, but we never assume an antagonistic position to any law or pending legislation. When requested we present our views and reasons, but submit cheerfully to the decisions of those who are in authority. Certainly we have the highest opinion of Mr. Underwood personally and of his ability.

TWO AMBASSADORS CONFIRMED

Senate Acts on Appointments of W. W. Rockhill and Ex-Governor Guild.

Washington, April 24.—President Taft to-day sent to the Senate nominations carrying into effect several changes recently announced in the diplomatic service. They included the following:

Henry S. Boutell, of Illinois, as Minister to Switzerland.

Edwin V. Morgan, of New York, as Minister to Portugal.

Maurice S. Swenson, of Minnesota, as Minister to Norway.

Mr. Boutell's appointment, without committee action, was immediately confirmed because of his long service in Congress. The Senate also confirmed the appointments of William W. Rockhill as Ambassador to Turkey, and ex-Governor Curtis Guild, jr., of Massachusetts, as Ambassador to Russia.

The President to-day nominated Robert S. Ewing as postmaster at Newport, R. I.

EDWARD C. FINNEY RESIGNS.

Washington, April 24.—With the resignation to-day of Edward C. Finney as chief law officer of the reclamation service, to take effect on May 1, practically all the officials of the Interior Department whose names figured prominently during the Balch-Finney investigation now have severed their connection with the government service.

A Chain of Irrefutable Facts Concerning

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THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, April 24.—THINKING OF WORKING.—According to Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, the Senate is actually thinking of doing some work in the near future. The fourth week of this session began to-day. The House already has to its credit the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill by a large majority, the passing of the direct election of Senators amendment, and the passage of the Democratic campaign contribution bill. Consideration of the Farmers' Free List bill has begun in the House to-day. The House, it is true, faces some knotty problems in connection with its proposed session on a week schedule, but at least it is making a valiant effort to accomplish something. The Senate is still held up by a little group of insurgent Republicans who have undertaken to overthrow the time honored Senate customs with regard to the distribution of committee places, only to go down to a defeat due quite as much to overweening ambition and jealousy within their own small ranks as from the opposition of the regular Senators. There is hope, however, that the Senate will soon get to work. It is actually thinking of working, according to Senator Gallinger, who practically promised that the committee also would be held up by Thursday, to which day the Senate adjourned.

INSURGENTS SPLIT.—The Republican insurgents on committee will meet to-morrow and expect to complete its work of assigning committee places among both regular and insurgent Senators. The Democratic committee on committees has finished its work, and there is good reason to hope that this necessary organization will be completed on Thursday, or at latest this week. No details of the committee have yet come from the members of the committee on committees, but it is known that Senator La Follette has quarreled with his "solid phalanx" of twelve insurgents, that Senator Cummins will not get a place on the Finance Committee, that the less radical insurgents are disgusted with the La Follette-Bourne leadership and have refused to follow it longer, and that there are the makings of a party quarrel among the members of "Bourne's Salvation Army." It is the old story of selfishness and personal ambition developed to the nth degree, proving wholly incapable of leadership and speedily becoming disgusting to those who are called upon to follow it.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.—The Canadian reciprocity bill, passed by the House, was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Finance to-day. This committee is not yet organized, and predictions regarding its course must therefore be more or less speculative, but there is reason to look for an early report on this bill. That such report will be made without recommendation, as was done in the last session, is quite possible. A prolonged fight on the floor of the Senate is certain, and it is a question if anything can be gained by fighting it out in this committee. Only to have the contest all gone over again on the floor. As has been told, the reciprocity agreement has many friends in the Senate. Almost two-thirds of the Senate is for the bill, but nearly two-thirds of the Senate would like to kill it by kindness and would rejoice over its demise, always provided they could not be held responsible therefor. To insist that an agreement is an admirable proposition and only needs a few amendments to make it practically perfect—such amendments carefully devised to accomplish its ultimate defeat—will be the popular method of supporting the proposition in the Senate, and what the outcome will be no wise man will attempt to predict at this time. That it will pass if it can be brought squarely before the Senate on a straight vote is a perfectly safe assertion. But can it?

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.—The Democrats, who have talked so loudly of economy and who have performed so little, made another exhibition of themselves in the House to-day when they sought to increase the patronage at their disposal by creating nine new clerkships, only to pay \$2 a day, thus adding \$72 a day to the \$1,000,000 already appropriated for the House. The proposition was defeated, temporarily at least, but as it was merely sent back to the Committee on Accounts for further action it will doubtless come up again, when an attempt will be made to put it through in some slightly amended form and with less publicity. Incidentally, moreover, the Democrats defeated the proposition of one of their own number to decrease the mileage allowance of members of Congress. This was accomplished by making a point of order which the Speaker sustained. Of course, economy is hardly to be expected from members of the House, but the opposition to their committee clerks came with especially bad grace from those who have made such blatant proclamations.

THE ASIA A TOTAL LOSS

Pacific Mail Steamer Wrecked—The Passengers Rescued.

Hong Kong, April 24.—The steamer Asia, which sailed from this port on Friday for San Francisco, has been wrecked on Finger Rock, about 150 miles from Shanghai. The passengers and mails were saved by a Chinese vessel and taken to Shanghai, and thence to Hong Kong by the Japanese steamer America.

The American submarine Helena and another vessel left here to-day for the wreck. The latest report says that the vessel is a total loss.

The Asia struck on Sunday morning while feeling her way cautiously through a thick fog. Her wireless signals of distress were picked up by the steamer America, of the Toyoko Kisen Company, which was on the way from Shanghai to Hong Kong. The latter vessel immediately replied: "We are coming to your assistance."

No further message was received by the America, which pushed hard in the direction indicated in the call from the Asia, arriving off Finger Rock at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but owing to the fog, which continued heavy, she was unable to discover the location of the Asia.

The America waited until the weather cleared, when she found that the Chinese vessel Shang-Shu, of the Taku Steamship Company, had gone to the aid of the Asia and rescued her passengers.

The Asia was one of the steamers operated between San Francisco and the Orient by the Pacific Mail Company. Her gross tonnage was 4,580, and her length 440 feet. She was a steel screw steamer, built by Harland & Wolff at Belfast, in 1893. For the last five years she has been in command of Captain H. Gaukreger.

Finger Rock is a remarkable projection from the Hean-Chu Islet, the southernmost of the Tai-Chau group of islands, which lie about two hundred miles south of Shanghai. The ship was on her way to Shanghai, which was her regular port of call.

MAY DAY PERMITS IN PARK.

Many requests for May party permits in Central Park have been received by the Park Department. It is expected that the first Saturday in May will find certain lawns ready for the youngsters. For the first time in years a negro church has made application for a May party.

So far Park Commissioner Stover has not designated the lawns on which the youngsters may gambol.

MADERO SURE OF PEACE

Insurgent Leader Says He Is Convinced Terms Can Be Arranged.

TO CONSULT OTHER LEADERS

Negotiations Yesterday Concerned with Place of Meeting, Which May Be El Paso.

El Paso, Tex., April 24.—General Francisco I. Madero, desiring that the tranquillity which seems about to be restored in the district between Chihuahua and Juarez shall extend over the entire country where there have been outbreaks, has invited the independent leaders to hasten to El Paso to participate in the impending discussion of peace terms.

The telegraph, the mail and, in some instances, couriers were used by the insurgent general to send the call. Among those to whom he sent word were José María Pino Suárez, a lawyer, who was appointed provisional Governor of Yucatan by the rebels and who is now at New Orleans; Guadalupe González, provisional Governor of Zacatecas, now at Olinaga; and Abraham González, provisional Governor of Chihuahua, with headquarters at Guereño.

These officials are in military as well as civil command of rebel activities in their states. Dr. Vasquez Gomez, the rebel diplomatic agent at Washington, will also be present.

Madero set at rest reports that he would succeed Ramon Corral as Vice-President. "I will accept no office not given me by the people at an honest election," he said.

The speaker was taking his ease as he talked in his new abode home. General Madero was superintending the setting of a table on which there was real linen, while orders from the kitchen hinted that the general was already taking advantage of that privilege in the armistice which permits the bringing in of food from the American side free of duty. On the wall hung two biblical pictures and the cross which invariably can be found in Mexican homes.

Madero Certain of Peace.

"After two months in the field, in snow and rain and the parching heat of the mesa, with the ground for a bed, the sky for a cover and for food a piece of jerked beef or a tortilla, this seems palatial," he observed, smiling in the direction of his wife. He was slowly folding a silk flag just received from the Women's Anti-Revolutionist Society of Chihuahua. It bore the inscription: "Liberty, law and justice."

"Peace terms, I am absolutely convinced, will be agreed upon to the satisfaction of all members of the revolution throughout Mexico. I hope to have all sections represented at the conference and I believe that the representatives will be present."

An authoritative admission was obtained that the negotiations, which were concerned with the place at which the meeting of official peace envoys shall be held. While the admission was not made that the envoys have been appointed, the inference was plain that they have been decided upon by both sides.

It is said that the appointment of envoys was not contemplated at first, but the first exchanges in code by telegraph over the uncertain Mexican wires proved so cumbersome and slow that the necessity for a personal conference soon became apparent. It required several days of night to decipher one long code message.

MAY MEET AT EL PASO.

There is no doubt that the armistice, which expires next Friday, will be extended as necessary to allow for the arrival at the selected meeting place, probably El Paso, of the special peace commissioners and of the responses from the rebel leaders to whom General Madero has sent invitations.

Considerable rain fell in camp this afternoon, but the veteran plainsmen and mountaineers, hardened even beyond their ordinary endurance by the five months' campaign, threw their blankets under their shoulders and in sheltered nooks under the overhanging cliffs ignored the storm.

Now that peace is in sight, they are anxious to have the war ended and return to their homes.

NO FEDERAL APPROVAL YET

Mexico Will Not Ratify Armistice Until Papers Are Received.

Mexico City, April 24.—That the armistice agreed on by Francisco I. Madero for the revolutionists and General Navarro for the federalists has not yet been approved by the government and will not be approved until after the arrival of a messenger with documents containing the proposed terms was the declaration of government leaders to-day.

Only after careful study of the proposed draft of an agreement exchanged by the two commanders yesterday will formal ratifications be made.

Notwithstanding this disclaimer, which is generally regarded as in pursuance of the government policy not to admit negotiations of any sort with the revolutionary party, there are few in the capital who doubt the terms proposed were well known in advance and will be approved.

The news of the armistice has produced a noticeable relief from the high tension which has prevailed for many weeks among all classes in the capital, and particularly among the foreign residents. The armistice was generally regarded as a forerunner of a permanent peace agreement.

That General Bernardo Reyes, who is about to return to Mexico at the invitation of General Diaz, will be offered the portfolio of War was the opinion expressed by a member of the Cabinet. General Reyes's popularity with the people at the time of his going to Europe, eighteen months ago, is the basis for speculation that he may be given a still higher position.

In the event of the retirement of General Diaz and the naming of a provisional President pending the calling of a special election to name his successor it was regarded as not improbable that Reyes would be asked to fill that position.

This event it was believed likely he would be named as one of the Presidential candidates.

VOTE AGAINST RE-ELECTION

Mexican Chamber of Deputies Adopts Significant Resolution.

Mexico City, April 24.—Florida oratory prevented the adjournment of the Chamber until after 9 o'clock to-night, when clauses in the anti-re-election bill remained to be acted upon.

The clause providing that the Vice-President shall not be elected President immediately following his term as Vice-President and that the Presidential office shall not be given to a Secretary of State who has been temporarily holding the position was adopted, with the amendment that the President shall be ineligible for the Vice-Presidency.

The clause providing that relatives of the President and Vice-President shall be removed as the fourth degree shall be barred from these offices was thrown out.

MEXICAN VICE-CONSUL PROMOTED

Manuel A. Esteva, Mexican Vice-Consul at New York, has been appointed inspector of consulates in the United States. His supervision probably will include the consular offices of Canada and Central America. He has been appointed a new one. He has been identified with the consular service of Mexico in the United States for the last ten years.

GOMEZ ASKS MORE TIME

Wants Mexico to Extend the Armistice.

JEROME MAKES STIR

At the speaker's table were L. B. Sanders, president of the society, who presided; Ambassador Bryce, Major General Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East; Bishop Frederick Courtney, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, C. W. Bennett, British Consul General for New York; W. Butler Duncan, president of the Pilgrim's Society; Howard Davis, president of the New England Society; Dr. William H. McElroy, Alexander Humphreys, president of the Canadian Society; William Leitch Brower, vice-president of the Holland Society; Charles A. Schermerhorn, president of St. Nicholas Society; Arthur von Briesen, president of the Legal Aid Society; the Rev. Dr. Parker Munroe, chaplain of the St. George's Society; George Austin Morrison, jr., vice-president of St. Andrew's; William H. Griffith, president of St. Basil's Society; John H. Burroughs, president of the Sons of the American Revolution; Colonel William Whitelaw Ladd, Walter McCorkle, vice-president of the Southern Society, and Lieutenant Marion W. Howes.

Dr. Gomez pointed out that as he had been summoned by General Madero to Juarez to participate in the peace negotiations, it would be impossible for him to get to that point until after the present armistice agreement will have expired. It is not believed that any difficulty will be encountered on this point.

Dr. Gomez intends to leave here to-morrow night, and though he probably will proceed immediately to Juarez to confer with General Madero, he said to-night he thought it probable that the peace commissioners would go to some neutral point to draw up a definite peace agreement.

Dr. Gomez believes that peace negotiations should be conducted apart from the influences of the military forces of either side, and has suggested to the Mexican government, as well as to General Madero, the feasibility of holding the conference at Laredo, Mexico.

Communication with Mexico City is direct. Monterrey, Mexico, is another place that has been suggested. Dr. Gomez to-night gave his views on the forthcoming peace negotiations in the following statement:

The negotiations for peace constitute a problem more difficult than is generally believed, more perhaps than to have made the revolution, in my opinion, in order that the peace may be beneficial to the Mexican people, it is necessary to fulfil two very important conditions.

In the first place, it ought to be real and effective peace, and to that end it is necessary that the conditions under which peace is negotiated be established on a basis that will satisfy the just and legitimate aspirations of the Mexican people. To obtain that result, there ought to be sacrificed all kinds of personal interests, because the good of the country requires it. In the second place, the peace ought to be durable and definitive and determined upon a solid basis. The good faith, the disinterestedness and the patriotism of those men who shall treat for peace, holding no personal preoccupation, holding no other idea but the welfare of the country.

An artificial peace arranged on the basis of personal interests will be neither real nor durable and would be more injurious than months of revolution. I believe peace will be satisfactorily arranged to the satisfaction of the whole country.

FORFEIT 200,000 ACRES

Railroads Must Surrender Land Valued at \$75,000,000.

Portland, Ore., April 24.—Federal Judge Charles E. Wolverson to-day decided that the Southern Pacific and the Oregon & California Railway companies must forfeit to the United States government about 200,000 acres of land which is valued at \$75,000,000. The case probably will be appealed.

Interpreting the act of Congress granting the land as an aid to railway construction, the court held that Congress intended that this land should be sold to bona fide settlers, in tracts not greater than 160 acres to one individual, and at a price not exceeding \$250 an acre.

While deciding in favor of the government, Judge Wolverson did not against the five thousand landowners who have claims. He held that they had acquired no right whatever, either by settling on the land or by tendering the maximum sum specified by the law. The effect of this part of the decision is that the lands cannot be procured by any individual until the President or Congress again opens them to entry.

The sixty-seven owners who had gone upon the land as settlers before the suit of the government, however, also lose their claims, and gained no advantage whatever by their period of settlement.

In brief, the question raised by the Southern Pacific Company was whether Congress had the power to make a subsequent act precedent to the rights conferred in an original grant. The suit was instituted in 1903 by Attorney General Bonaparte, following a memorial from the Oregon Legislature to Congress that the Southern Pacific Company, successors to the Oregon & California Railway Company, had forfeited its rights to a grant of land in Oregon and Washington. The company was said to have refused to sell the land as provided in the grant.

HORSEWHIPS MAN IN STORE

Lakewood Cottage Colony Stirred by Young Woman's Action.

Lakewood, N. J., April 24.—Members of the cottage colony who were passing along Clifton avenue this morning were startled to hear a young woman say: "Take that, you brute!" the remark being accompanied by a rain of blows with a horsewhip on the upturned face of a young man. The affair occurred in the jewelry store of H. B. Woolley & Sons.

Her first blow was a little wild, striking a chandelier and shattering it into fragments about the store, but she soon got her stride and each blow thereafter found its mark. When asked about the affair afterward the young woman said that the young man with a couple of companions had evidently been looking on the wine when it was red the night before, and on their way home when passing her cottage about 1 o'clock stopped under her window and invited her out. Not being able to accommodate them then, the deferred operation was postponed until to-day. The young woman gave her name as Miss Winnie Wellington, and said she was from New York.

The whipping caused quite a ripple of excitement among the cottage colony, as the young man and woman are well known. The young man said afterward that it was all a mistake, as he didn't even know the girl and to the best of his knowledge had never spoken to her. When Miss Wellington was told this she said: "Oh, yes, he has, but I don't anticipate he will again very soon."

REPUBLICAN CLUB PLANS DINNER.

The Patriotic Republican Club will celebrate its seventeenth anniversary with a dinner and speeches at Reisenweber's, Eighth avenue and 28th street, April 28, at half-past six.

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TELLS OF CRIME WAVE

Continued from last page.

was Maynard Hollister, foreman of the grand jury, who nodded his head in assent when Mr. Battle said: "No request has been sent to the Mayor. But undoubtedly when he is needed by the grand jury he will be requested to come down here and will not be subpoenaed."

Mayor Gaynor also denied yesterday that he had heard from the grand jury, its foreman, or any one else regarding testimony by him.

A few minutes before Mr. Battle made this statement he was overheard remarking to Mr. Hollister that next Friday would be a good day to have Mayor Gaynor and Chief Magistrate McAdoo appear before the grand jury.

Most of the one hundred men arrested by Deputy Commissioner Flynn in raids upon alleged gambling houses during the last two months, announced themselves ready for trial yesterday in General Sessions. Joseph Novak, one of them, was immediately placed on trial. When court adjourned seven jurors had been selected. The trial will be continued to-day.

BEAT FISKE'S RIPPER BILL

Mount Vernon's Mayor Expects to Win, However, in the Legislature.

Mayor Fiske's ripper bill was defeated by the Mount Vernon Board of Aldermen last night by a strict party vote of 5 to 4. The Republicans voting against the measure. After the vote Mayor Fiske said he would leave at midnight for Albany and have the bill reintroduced in the Legislature to-morrow morning. He predicted it would be signed by the Governor by Monday night.

The bill would empower the Mayor to remove all appointive officers and appoint others in their places without confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. The board has held up the Mayor's nominations for Council and Commissioner of Public Works since November, 1910. A compromise was effected in the case of the Corporation Counsel, and Frank A. Bennett took office six months ago.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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